THE HISTORIC BUILDING.

MANY REASONS WHY IT SHOULD STAY WHERE IT IS-MAYOR GILROY OPPOSES NEARLY ALL HIS PREDECESSORS.

The articles which have appeared in The Tribune recently on the subject of the City Hall, in which the destruction of the beautiful historical pile was opposed, have attracted much attention, and many societies have followed the example of The Tribune and have entered protests against the contemplated step. The leading architects unite in saying that the City Hall is one of the most noteworthy structures of the city; they deem the erection of high buildings in the park a detriment to the city, and have no faith in the feasibility of such a plan; the physicians and students of hygiene say the City Hall Park is a necessary breathing spot, and all citizens who see in the building an architecturally beautiful relic with which are associated the names of Clinton, Seward, Marcy, Van Buren, Dix, Morgan, and other great men of New-York State, and who remember that beneath its shapely dome the last honors were paid to some of the Nation's most illustrious sons, say with The Tribune' "Save the City Hall."

"It would be an act of desecrating vandalism," was said recently of the measure. The archi-



DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

tect, the physician, the disinterested citizen, have given their opinions on the subject, and with a view to ascertaining their opinion on the City Hall question The Tribune has asked the ex-Mayors of the City of New-York and Mayor Gilroy: "Shall the City, Hall be destroyed?"

A BREEZY TALK BY A. OAKEY HALL. A. Oakey Hall, who was Mayor two terms, from 1869 till 1873, was found at the Lotos Club and the question plumped at him: "Do you favor the destruction of the City Hall?"

"Certainly not, if you mean me, who have been called a City Hall from my fifteen years' service as District-Attorney and four years as Mayor; but if you mean the dear old City Hall that was built by John McComb, and is sacred to the memories of such Mayors as Clinton, Hone, Lawrence, Morris, Harper and Opdyke, and such Aldermen as David Graham, Henry E. Davies, Clarkson Crollus and Peter Cooper, I do not favor its destruction."

"Or the removal of its building uptown to be devoted to other than municipal purposes?" "Nor that; I would keep it where it is, for the sake of its architecture and its associations and its adaptation to municipal uses. It is not generally known that a quarter of a century ago, when I was Mayor, the question of increased accommodations for municipal offices was mooted in relation to the capacity of the City Hall for official uses, and a committee of the a member, was appointed to consider ject. But the delicate question of jobbery was injected into the controversy, and I fancy that subject. I know that John T. Hoffman, who had just left the Mayoralty to become Governor, favored my views at the time that the City Hall should be added to by a new wing and front in Centre-st.-the fronts to be replicas of the existing architecture, with a court yard between is." the new fronts, giving air and light to the rears of the new erection and to the rear of the new County Courthouse Building. Several official



A. OAKEY HALL,

colleagues favored this, and the opinions of architects were obtained, who declared it feasible and compatible with the construction of buildings that would be architecturally ornamental and add to municipal pride. At that time the Postoffice horror was non-existent, and no point could have been made as to filling a park with buildings. I do not see why the idea of additions does not recommend itself now as in 1869. In any event, I should favor the retention of the existing building, which is ample for the accommodation of the Mayor and his bureau, and of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors-for whom and whom only the structure was in-

"But you probably favor a Municipal Building in which all the departments of the city government could be collected."

ONE BUILDING NOT NECESSARY. "Surely not. It is seldom that a citizen desires to proceed from one department to another in pursuit of business. He will have especial con-

cern with some one-say Finance, Police, Dock, Fire or Public Works Department. True, the offices of these are scattered, but they are accessible, and no complaint exists of difficulty in finding the officials. Moreover, in the present condition of local politics, I fancy that the massing of all the officials in a common centre might be inexpedient and not salutary to civic advantage. In this age of telegraphy and telephonic or messenger service, locality is not of great importance in the transaction of bureaucratic busi-

"I observe that objection is made to the city spending money for buying a site, but why not place the new building in Madison Square, fronting Broadway. But is that a centre? Perhaps in A. D. 1894. Yet the park was a centre in 1804 -birth year of the City Hall. In 1850 Union Square was a centre. In 1904 Mount Morris Square may be a centre. But whether the present City Hall be extended or maintained as it is, or a new municipal building be erected uptown, the question is first to be considered whether it is inexpedient to leave the accommodations for the

hear of any confusion because they are sepa-



SMITH ELY.

present rentals are less than the interest would be upon the many millions to be expended for new constructions. It must be remembered that public buildings invariably cost more than similar buildings could be constructed for by private enterprise. Contractors and contractees possess human nature and all public treasuries are dilatory paymasters. I have falled ab initio to perceive the absolute necessity for constructing a new City Hall. I did not admit the necessity when Mayor in 1869, but was of opinion that if one existed the plan of enlargement was the most politic."

"How, then, should a Tribune reader sum up your conclusions?"

"First, that no real necessity exists for a City Hall. Second, that the departments as now housed get along very well with business as it is. Third, that the present City Hall should be maintained and is ample enough for the use of Mayor, Aldermen and Supervisors, Fourth, that if further accommodation is needed annexes to the old City Hall-even if the Courthouse and old City Hall be joined by a middle building, lighted | It certainly does not belong there and I doubt on east and west sides-can be provided. Fifth, If it ever did. It is far from beautiful, reflects ed in Madison Square without cost of site. Sixth, which Mail-st, has been turned is a disgrace. that annexes or new constructions will in the end

"I see good reasons aside from these for preserving the old building. There is something me a worse dose than ever. But that's long ago more than business to be kept in mind when considering this question. The City Hall is a historical building; with it are associated many of the most important events in our city's history, and it is but natural that there should be a sentimental feeling in favor of its preservation. I know that a new building is considered by some an absolute necessity. If it be found that this is right, if more space is required than the old building and proposed wings and additions can furnish, if a new building must be put up, I would favor its erection elsewhere. In that event the old City Hall should be maintained as a monument to the times of its usefulness and it should remain where it is."

Mr. Grace is opposed to the removal of the building to any other site, and thinks that any attempt in that direction would be a mistake.

FRANKLIN EDSON SAYS "SAVE IT." Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, when asked if he favored the destruction or the removal of the City Hall, said: "If anything is to be removed from City Hall Park it should be the Postoffice.



"As to the City Hall," continued Mr. Edson,

cost nearly double any original estimate. Seventh, "it should be preserved and if necessary en-



CITY HALL.

that since the project of a new City Hall was | larged. The Stewart property could have been first broached a fresh factor has entered into purchased during my term of office for \$2,225,000. it by reason of the scheme for a Greater New- Had this piece of property been acquired by York."

BETTER MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

Common Council, of which Boss Croker was then in West Fifty-seventh-st., and in answer to the at the time, and through him the city negotiated question: "Do you favor the preservation of th present City Hall?" said:

'Yes, I have some sentimental regard for the this dissuaded the committee from acting on the old building and would like to have it continue abundant from for all city and county offices, where it is, or at Bryant Park, although con- and the question as to the destruction of the City trasted with its present surrounding its appear- Hall would not come up. ance is a little pitiable." Mr. Ely is of the opinion that the Postoffice does much to lessen the adequate for all city departments and for City Broadway and a new front and wing toward | City Hall's architectural beauty, and says "the | Hall purposes, too, and a building where all de-Postoffice should not have been placed where it | partments could be concentrated would be a val-

> tioned, Mr. Ely said: "I am not yet fully conin the same room. Now, to accomplish the same | dwarfed by the towers which surround it. object, I wandered through five rooms, two of which contained desks, chairs and railing, but building, it would hardly be an improvement on no human occupant. If it is determined that a the present City Hall. The old building is wonnew building is desirable, would it not be well derfully well constructed. During my term of to wait for the result of my friend Andrew H. office I was very much interested in watching Green's bill for a Greater New-York? The suc- the workmen pierce one of the walls when some cess of that project will involve new and im- new plumbing was done. It was like cutting portant considerations.

"In connection with this question," continued Mr. Ely, "it has been suggested to remove the Tweed Building. What guarantee have we that during the next ten years our affairs will be better administered than by the old Ring, and why should we replace our Tweed structure with others much more expensive?"

"The present \$14,000,000 courthouse was originally an honest project, authorized by the Legislature in which I was a State Senator, and we limited its cost to \$100,000. I was afterward a member of the famous Board of Supervisors during its erection, and saw its development in size and cost. I could hardly do otherwise than shrink from entering upon another project that

may result as unfortunately for the public." Mr. Ely spoke of the days of Tweed and of the part Tweed played in the crection of the courthouse. "I knew him well. I sat with him in the old Board of Supervisors for four long years without interchanging a word, and I never spoke to him afterward. We were apparently no more conscious of each other than two inanimate

objects." "Then you are opposed to the building of a

new City Hall?" "No, I cannot say that I am opposed to it, but it should have further consideration. Mayor Gilroy is right in objecting to the addition of \$8,000,000 to the public debt for the purchase of new land. Let us utilize what we have." Edward Cooper, elected to the office of Mayor in 1879, was seen at his office. No. 17 Burling

Slip, but he would not express an opinion on the subject of preserving the City Hall. EX-MAYOR GRACE'S PROTEST.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, when seen at his office, No. 1 Hanover Square, said: "I am a very busy man and I dislike to engage in controversy, but I can find time and gladly to enter my protest against the destruction of the City Hall. expressed recently by Mr. Hunt in The Tribune that it was wrong ever to allow the Postoffice to be built in the south end of the City Hall Park and thus hide from view the beautiful building and reduce the necessary breathing spot.

"Of course we know that there is some inconcity affairs in the old building, but if it were used the time. One day I took a trip out of town,

Smith Ely, who served as Mayor of the city of dom of the transaction would now become evi-New-York during 1877-79, was seen at his home in West Fifty-seventh-st., and in answer to the question; "Do you favor the preservation of the with the Hiller and through him the city negotiated agreed to?"

City has be just the plan to remove the building uptown for library purposes should be agreed to?"

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The remove the building uptown for library purposes should be agreed to?" with the Hiltons and a satisfactory arrangement might have been arrived at, but the purchase, as herry that I contemplate would be right in you know, was not made. This land would give

"We know that the City Hall is wholly inuable and a necessary addition to our city, but I see no good reason why this building should be In or even near the City Hall. The telephone, the vinced that we really need a new municipal build- telegraph and possible rapid transit reduce dis ing, or, if we do, that it would be wise to begin it | tances and this municipal building would answer now. I think that if there were the same econ- its purpose fully as well if placed on another spot omy of space in the public departments that | than the City Hall Park, and the little park that there is in the average mercantile and financial Is left would not be reduced in size. A subestablishments, there would be no need of stantial and architecturally fine building could additional accommodations for the next ten be erected for that purpose at less cost than it years. I had occasion recently to do a little would take to put up a monster building in the business with one of the departments. When I City Hall Park. I say a monster building bewas Mayor a similar transaction was con- cause it is fair to assume that only such veniently finished by three clerks at three desks would be erected, as anything else would be

"Whatever the style or character of such a



FRANKLIN EDSON.

through solid rock, and I concluded then that the City Hall was built to stay, and I think it will If left alone."

D. F. TIEMANN TELLS A STORY. The venerable Daniel F. Tiemann, who served the city of New-York as Mayor in 1858 and 1859, was seen at his home in Audubon Park. "From The Tribune?" he said, entering his cheerful library, the walls of which are decorated with portraits of Andrew Jackson and men of his day and with framed commissions and documents yellow with age. He scated himself at the table, littered with books, writing material and pipes, and on which samples of the various Atlantic cables served as paper weights, and said: "I don't know what The Tribune may want of me, This is not the first time I have expressed the but I want to tell you a little story. When I was opinion either. I agree fully with the opinion in the Common Council years ago, I made a report as chairman of the caucus which displeased Horace Greeley so much that he gave me fits in his paper. Some of my friends wanted me to see him, and Charles O'Conor urged me hard to do it. I knew that Mr. Greeley had nothing against me personally, so I did nothing in the matter, venience connected with the administration of although I kept getting it worse and worse all

city departments as they now exist. I do not as a City Hall pure and simple, if all other and just before the train started Mr. Greeley higher than the City Hall, but as a measure of economy the building was made as it is. offices and sub-offices were removed, if it were came into the car and sat down in the vacant rated in locality. Take Washington; is there set aside for the exclusive use of the Mayor and seat next to me. We spoke about all sorts of confusion in its government because the White the Common Council, it would be amply large things, and finally I said to him: Say, Greeley, House and the Capitel or the various depart- enough. Other necessary offices could be added I don't think you are treating me just right in old building according to the original intent of PROTESTING AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF mental buildings are more or less isolated? Our as an annex in keeping with the present build- your paper, do you? Greeley said: 'Never mind, article that he wrote was about me, and he gave



ABRAM S. HEWITT.

and I am glad to see you, and what can I do for The Tribune?"

"What are your views as to the destruction of the City Hall and the erection of a new building

on its site?" was asked. Mr. Tiemann is not only a genial host and a good talker, but despite his ninety years he has decided views as to the City Hall, and, unlike some younger men, was free to express them. "There will come a time," he said, "when New-York will need a new City Hall, and the time may have come already-others may be better judges of that than I. But if such a building is to be built I think it not unlikely that a plot somewhere near the upper end of Central Park will be chosen. That would not be as far uptown, or rather it would not be considered so far out of the way, as the present City Hall was when it was built. That was away uptown. The Manhattan Water Works had a pumping station right there, and unless I greatly mistake, there were market gardens in the immediate vicinity

"My parents lived then at the corner of Beckthat if a new building is required it can be erect. Little credit on the city, while the stable into man-st, and Theatre Alley, and I remember distinctly when the brownstone work was finished and when the marble was being laid we used to 'play store' with the pleces of white stone and of the City Hall, I was lost and the bellman was sent all over town to announce the fact. After a long search I was found 'away out of town,' at the Almshouse, and the Almshouse stood where the Courthouse is now. I tell you this to show how far uptown the City Hall was plac I. The construction of the rooms is such all the first and the Health would not tolerate in any private building. The construction of the rooms is such that many cannot be used for public such that many cannot be used for public of its-for a museum, and rooms were set aside for lectures, in one of which I used to hear Dr. Griscomb lecture on chemistry. call it sugar. Once, during the early stages comb lecture on chemistry.

HIS FONDNESS FOR THE BUILDING.

"It would be queer if I did not have a fondness for the old building. I saw it go up, and then for five years served in the Common Council and finally held the office of Mayor. I remember when the Hall of Records was the debtors' prison HALL.

Iarged. The Stewart property could have been purchased during my term of office for \$2,225,000. Had this piece of property been acquired by the city at that time even at a higher figure it would have been a good purchase and the wisdom of the transaction would now become evident. Hugh N. Camp had the matter in charge.



WILLIAM R. GRACE.

WILLIAM R. GRACE.

City Hall Park." Mr. Tiemann told how the city might now have its choice of some valuable land for City Hall purposes if his advice had been followed years ago. "When I was in the Council." he said. "the city owned every alternate block in Fifth-ave. from Forty-second-st. to Harlem, and the taxes on all this real estate were something like \$12,000. There was a slight increase in the tax rate and the people who preach economy said the property must be sold; the city could not afford to pay so much in taxes. I am on record as having fought the measure. I wanted the city to keep the property and lease it on long time, but the opposition was too great; the lots were sold and the city realized something like \$200 each for them. Of course," added Mr. Tiemann, "these figures may not be absolutely correct, but they are nearly so, and you must make some allowance for a man who is nearly minety. I am positively certain, though, that the destruction of the City Hall or its removal would be a great wrong."

MR. HEWITT AGAINST REMOVAL.

Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor of the city in 1887 and 1888, when asked for his opinion on the City Hall question, said: "My position on the matter of the City Hall is well known, and I expressed myself on the subject while I was Mayor. If my suggestions had been followed then, the talk about removing the old building would never have come up. What I said then I still deem the most feasible plan. The City Hall should remain where it is. Everybody knows that it is wholly inadequate for the purpose of a City Hall, and that more space will be required; still, that should not necessitate the destruction of the old historical building. The City Hall should rather be made the nucleus for a new structure. When the new City Hall measure was first mooted plans were submitted, which were passed upon by a committee, of which Professor Ware and Messrs. Upjohn and Hunt, the architects, were members. The names of the competitors were unknown and the plans of D. T. Atwood were the ones agreed upon as the best. That the committee were wise in their selection the subsequent work of Atwood at Chicago fully demonstrated. Many opposed the plan, because they feared that the additional buildings is the be made the nucleus for a new structure. When quent work of Atwood at Chicago fully demonstrated. Many opposed the plan, because they feared that the additional buildings in the park would cut off light and air, and that the park would be filled up with buildings. This was a mistaken idea, for there would be no greater area covered by buildings than there is now, for the plans were made with a view to tearing down some buildings which are now there, and others more sightly would have been erected. The park would have remained a park and the old City Hall, enlarged and beautified, would have remained. "Edward Livingston showed his greatness,"

"Edward Livingston showed his greatness,"
Mr. Hewitt said, "when he had the plans for the
City Hall, which he brought from Europe, adopted. The building was a large one for New-York
then, but its projectors anticipated the increase
of our population and the growth of the city and
had confidence in its development. As originally
drawn, the plans called for a building one story

A PLAN TO COMPLETE THE BUILDING. "Mr. Atwood's plan would have completed the the architects, and wings and additions would have been added amply adequate for the city's purposes. A tower, if I mistake not, was to be a

have been added amply adequate for the city's purposes. A tower, if I mistake not, was to be a feature, and this would have been the place for storing archives which are now scattered. But all that was passed over without approval, and now, when the question of the destruction of the City Hall comes, I believe the Atwood plans should be again taken up and by their execution preserve the City Hall."

As to the removal of the City Hall to some other point Mr. Hewitt said: "I think it would be a poor plan. It would be an extravagant measure and the sentimental end would not be accomplished. The building is valuable as a landmark, but it would be divested of all value in that respect if it stood on any other spot than the one it now occupies, and a series of well-executed photographs of the building would be as valuable as a relic as the building itself if removed from the grounds it now occupies and with which it is naturally associated.

"The expense of removal would be a point to consider also; it is a feature on which I am capable to judge. Feter Cooper had peculiar notions about renovating the Cooper Institute; he would not allow certain necessary repairs to be made which were begun some time ago. The foundation had to be repaired, then other defects become apparent, then additions were deemed essential, until \$510,000 was expended in the building, a sum for which a new Cooper Institute might have been erected. And that would be the outcome of any attempt to remove the City Hall; it would cost more than to build an entire new structure."

HUGH J. GRANT'S OLD PLAN.

HUGH J. GRANT'S OLD PLAN. Hugh J. Grant, the junior ex-Mayor, was seen at his office, and in reply to questions about the



EDWARD COOPER.

the Board of Health would not tolerate in any private building. The construction of the rooms is such that many cannot be used for public offices without great inconvenience, and many employes have contracted sickness by working in them. But if the people of New-York have sentimental notions about the building, why not remove it to some park—Pelham or Van Cortlandt—where it can be preserved on high ground, where the present defects of drainage would be overcome?

"As for there being a crying need for a new City Half there can be no doubt. The depart-



THOMAS F. GILROY.

ments are now scattered all about the city, while they should be concentrated and under one roof. ments are now scattered all about the city, while they should be concentrated and under one roof, where taxpayers who have business with the departments could transact it without hav-ing to go to the various offices. In this respect our city is far behind any other city of note, and if my memory serves me right, the amount paid for rentals to private individuals would very nearly pay the interest upon the bonds of a new building which would be in keep-ler with this great city.

bonds of a new building which would be in keeping with this great city.

"It was unfortunate that at the time the Stewart Building was for sale the city did not purchase it; the price at which it was offered was an extremely liberal one, and if that land were now available a new building could be placed on it and a nauch-discussed question would be settled. Those who doubt the advisability of building a new City Hall from the point of usefulness should read the argument of E. Ellery Anderson before the Municipal Building Commission. In it it is clearly shown that we are poor in that respect."

MAYOR GILROY STANDS ALMOST ALONE. Mayor Gliroy said: "My position on the subject f a site for the new City Hall has been so often and so fully defined that it ought to be understood by this time. Reduced to a few words, I believe that it would be a crime, or at least a blunder nearly ailled to a crime, for the city to pay \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for coughed up. His treatment was continued until the a site for the new municipal building when we now have an ideal site which is the city's property. The argument so often used against When Dr. Hunter began to treat her she weighed 117 it, that this will injure the park and redure a portion of our breathing space, is groundless and absurd. The frontage of the new building will be exactly upon the line of the present structure, leaving the entire lower side of the park exactly as it is now. The two wings will extend a little further to the east and west, but the removal of those old buildings on the Park Row side, including the Register's Office, the General Sessions and District Court buildings and engine-house, will more than compensate for any space which will be taken up by the wings. A large area in the nature of a court-yard will also be left. Eventually the County Courthouse may be remodelled and made to conform to the general design of the new building.

"If there is any sentiment attached to the present City Hall it can be recognized by taking the old structure down and rebuilding it on another site, as was provided for in the act of last year which authorized its re-erection in Bryant Park or some other suitable place." less and absurd. The frontage of the new build-

A COFFEE-POT OF MONEY.

FUND. coffee-pot, which for many years has been an helrloom in the Mitchell and Strong families, and which has quite a reputation as a money-raiser for charitable and strength, and went up from 100 to 100 pounds in institutions and missionary societies, having served for such a purpose at the Centennial and at World's Fair, did a good turn this week for the them to me. I can assure them they will see a picture of Memorial Hospital of this city. Miss Elizabeth Mitchell Strong owned the coffee-pot, and, wishing to do something for the hospital, sold the coffee-pot dusty flour mill since I was cured by Dr. Hunter, except to Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, of New-York, for as many sliver dollars as it would hold. It held \$475, and a check for this arcunt was given to the treasurer of the Hospital Association. The question of the removal of the Bath Iron

Works to this city is still uppermost in the minds of people here. Two representatives of the company have been here and carefully examined several possible sites. General Hyde, president of the Bath Iron Works, as well as the representatives who came to this city, had a conference with the officlais of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and they have offered to give to the iron works such land along the river in East New-London as they require, and to do the necessary filling at cost. Men in a position to know, state that if a company is found which will build a drydock here the Bath Iron Works will take it at a rental which will pay a fair rate of interest on the investment, and will surely come to New-London.

Collector of Customs A. T. Hale assumed the duties of his office this week. He has appointed M. R. Moran Deputy Collector, and will appoint the inspectors within a short time. It is rumored that John H. Gallier and William R. Pollock will be the two named. and they have offered to give to the iron

DR. HUNTER

OTHER LUNG DISEASES BY ANTI-SEPTIC INHALATIONS.

The leading physicians of the world now concede com the bacillus germ, and curable only by antiseptics ca

The old theory that it was a constitutional disease, he MEDICAL SCHOOLS as utterly untrue and untena ntered upon it. Neither in hospitals not private practice have any cures of the lungs by medication been effected. Every case so treated has the lungs, caused by malignant germs, treatment in the lungs is necessary to give the patient any chance cure.

It is an axiom of medical science that inflamed and ulcerated parts require LOCAL TREATMENT for their cure. This is so universally conceded that th the stomach; or not insist on direct treatment eased parts as necessary to their cure, and n as malpractice and quackery any pretence of ability to practice to treat diseased lungs through the ste There is nothing in past experience to make us believe to

Consumption is curable by destroying the germs and breathed prevents its full purification, and the fiesh and strength diminish through defective assimil lungs by volatilized medicines inhaled into them, and applied directly to their diseased tubes and cells. If this fails all hope is gone.

When it is applied before mortal changes have taken place in the lung tissues it results in the arrest and rad cal cure of tuberculosis with the same certainty that is does Catarrhal Phthisis, Bronchitis, Asthma and Chronic

The following letters showing the successful application of my treatment in desperate and confirmed cases of tuberculosis are from "The Chicago Santtary News," im

W. K. Nixon, of Chicago, a man of wealth, influence her friends were hopelessly watching for her death. As a last resort Dr. Hunter was consulted. He examin her lungs and found them filled with tubercles, which the other doctors had said it was impossible to remove. Under his treatment the patient in a short time began to cough up the tubercles, which had dried so hard that they fre quently cut the small blood vessels of the throat in being patient was entirely free from every taint of the disease. pounds, and under the treatment she ran up to 140 pounds and has never weighed less since. She is to-day the picte ure of health. I also had a nephew, living near Cincinnati, who had a number of severe hemorrhages and was at death's door. He was placed under Dr. Hunter's care and is a well man to-day. There were three other cases of lung disease in my family, all of which were treated by him successfully. I feel that I owe to Dr. Hunter the many lives his skill has preserved to me, and I will by inhalation saved my life, and after he discharged me A NEW-LONDON WOMAN'S GIFT TO A HOSPITAL cured the home doctors and a great many others were so convinced that consumption was incurable that there

> With this I am forced by the pressure of my profe sional consumption is NOT CONTAGIOUS and is CERTAINLY

CURABLE by antiseptic inhalations in most cases. ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,